THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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TIMOLEON, No. VI.

AN ADDRESS,
TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS;

THERE is not, perhaps, a commercial nation in the world, who would more willingly admit an eſtabliſhment of the principle, that "neutral bottoms make neutral goods," than the United States of America. She is not led by the ſuggeſtions of commercial intereſt to diſpute this important queſtion with the French republic, but the language of her arguments are dictated by that ſacred regard for juſtice, which ſhe will never ſacrifice at the ſhrine of wealth and power.—The ſituation of America, and the peculiar policy of her government, may have rendered ſuch an eſtabliſhment more favorable than the operation of the principle which I have been contending for, in the foregoing number; but it can never appear that the violation of the latter, in an acquieſcence to the wiſhes of France, could have precluded the United States from thoſe dangers which they muſt have incurred, in counteracting an expreſs injunction of the laws of nations.

By an eſtabliſhment of the firſt principle, and by permitting of its full operation with reſpect to French property, America may have prevented the diſagreeable altercation which has taken place between the two republics, on this ſubject: and that ſyſtem of expence and trouble, which has attended the inveſtigation. As her intereſt and proſperity will for ages dictate a plan of neutrality, amid thoſe wars which we may expect for centuries to come, to engage the attention of Europe, the exiſtence of the principle, that "neutral bottoms make neutral goods," would be beneficially enjoyed by the United States. But what advantage could the friendſhip of a ſingle individual nation in Europe, ſuch as France, be to the United States, when compared to the evils which the inevitable accuſations of perfidiouſneſs by the civilized powers of the earth would bring down on the American character? With great juſtice might ſhe be accuſed of having broken a compact by which thoſe powers had mutually and ſolemnly agreed to be governed. Whatever deſire ſhe may have to ſee the eſtabliſhment of principles, in the affairs of other nations, beneficial to herſelf, yet this deſire will yield to matters of *right* and queſtions of political urgency.

Let the queſtion be aſked, If America had have protected by force, the goods of a belligerent power, after ſhe had declared to the world her neutrality, whether this conduct would not have been a poſitive and direct violation of it? Whether the nations of Europe would not have conſidered this procedure among one of thoſe violations of their compact, which demanded their indignation and puniſhment? It has already been ſufficiently proved, that ſuch conduct would have rendered void the neutral ſtation which our country had determined on, and pretermited her ſolemn engagements with the belligerent powers. It would, moreover, have been conſidered as a ſufficient pretext for an immediate declaration of war; for, leſs cauſes, offences of far leſs magnitude and attrocity, have deluged Europe with ſcenes of blood, and preſented a picture ſufficient to excite all the powers of ſympathy. It would have been conſidered as the firſt ſtep towards a piratical eſtabliſhment in the Weſt; to guard againſt which, to protect the honeſt exertions of commerce, and to ſhield the innocent from the more wary and licentious, the laws of nations were firſt ordained and eſtabliſhed. The government of America, therefore, abhorred the idea of incurring imputations ſo highly diſhonorable, and incompatible with the dignity of a republic. A ſteady adherence to the laws of nations, until ſhe could procure a repeal of ſome principles, which might be more beneficial to her intereſt, was the noble policy which ſhe had determined to purſue in her conduct towards the French republic. The examples of Algiers and the piratical ſtates of Barbary, were of that nature which the government had too much pride and too much philanthropy to follow. America had rather be in friendſhip with the world, and purſue, by an honeſt policy, her commerce untarniſhed by illicit earnings, than league herſelf with a ſingle nation, in defiance to the reſt of mankind.*

From what principle, therefore, France could have required from the United States a line of conduct, which in its event would have been attended with ſuch ſerious diſadvantages to the latter, is a queſtion either problematical or ſelf-evident. Her enthuſiaſm in the cauſe ſhe had undertaken, the idea that America was bound from former gratitude even to extend the hand of partiality beyond the line of duty and of juſtice to others, may have ſo far worked upon the prejudice of the cabinet, as to have required the adoption of principles by our government, which ſober reaſon could never authorize. But the early knowledge which France muſt have acquired of the American ſpirit and diſpoſition, was ſufficient to obliterate ſo falſe an idea, as this ſentiment ſuppoſes her to have poſſeſſed with regard to our government. It muſt ſoon have been diſcovered, that although America held in grateful remembrance the former benevolence of her friends, that ſtill ſhe had not forgot to be juſt to others.

The unremitted aſſiduity, however, with which France has defended this queſtion, both by her meaſures at home and her miniſters received by our government, is ſufficient to prove how little induced ſhe has ever been, either to reſpect the laws of nations, or ſupport upon equitable grounds, her friendſhip with the United States.

The ſubſequent remarks will open an elucidation, where principles equally unjuſt and equally liable to cenſure and condemnation, appear to have been advocated by the republic of France. They make up a part of thoſe political differences, the ſpirit and collateral conſequences of which, have brought our country to a lamentable and eventful criſis.

The neutrality of America naturally ſuggeſted to her the impolicy of permitting prize to be made of veſſels within her ports; and the ſentiment derived from that ſituation was corroborated by the exiſting laws of nations. Neither could ſhe permit from the ſame reaſons, capture to be made by veſſels fitted out from within the juriſdiction of the United States. In either caſe, ſhe ſaw her neutrality violated and the laws of nations broken. For it is a fact well eſtabliſhed, that had ſuch prize been made and brought into any of her ports, either of the powers then at war would have been fully authorized to ſeize upon the veſſel which had been thus captured under the ſanction of our government.

Theſe arguments could not fail to make a forcible appeal to the juſtice of America; who at an early period rejected the deſire of France to make capture within her ports, or to fit out veſſels from her juriſdiction. The violence of the conteſt, however, then raging on the high ſeas, accidentally ſpread its influence into the ports of America. Prize was made of ſeveral veſſels and brought within the neutral juriſdiction of the United States.—The only exertion of power our government could make uſe of on ſuch an occaſion, was one founded in her neutral ſituation and her own ideas of juſtice. It eſtabliſhed a particular tribunal, by which the claims of the parties ſhould be fairly inveſtigated and impartially adjuſted. This impartiality of conduct on the part of our government, the influence of which extended to the ſhips of the French republic, excited the reſentment of France and renewed her charges of unfriendlineſs againſt the United States. Much inveſtigation was the reſult between the two governments; which was carried on with as little regard to juſtice on the part of France, as the queſtion with reſpect to neutral bottoms and the capture of French property. During this inveſtigation, the United States diſcovered not only a deſire to proceed with impartiality, and with a ſacred regard to the laws of nations, but ſhe never loſt ſight of her attachment to France, and the ſentiments of reſpect ſo frequently expreſſed and evinced by her conduct. For this rigid regard to juſtice, ſhe was entitled to the approbation of the world; and in the hour of deliberate reflection, when the effervescence, inſpired by political faction and claſhing intereſts ſhall ceaſe to agitate the cabinets of nations, France ſhall ſee the error into which ſhe had been betrayed, and affix to the American character that dignity which rendered her ſuperior to corruption and injuſtice.

During the diſcuſſion of this queſtion, the commerce of the United States received conſiderable injury from French depredations. Not all the candour which had been obſerved throughout, by the government, notwithſtanding its repeated manifeſtations of eſteem, and its unremitted eſſays to convince France of the impartiality of its conduct, ſtill America could not be ſereened from thoſe aggreſſions which raged without controul, until an immenſe quantity of the property belonging to citizens of the United States, was ſwallowed up and placed beyond the probability of retribution. Decrees were paſſed in the convention of 1793, rendering liable the veſſels of neutral nations, having on board the property of an enemy, or proviſions bound to an enemy's port. Theſe decrees were frequently repealed, by remonſtrance from our miniſter reſident at France, but as often eſtabliſhed. The alarm at length became of ſerious and of general importance. The United States were at a loſs to divine the meaning of ſuch an effect, which threw our commerce into a languiſhing ſituation, and effected the moſt remote department of our political œconomy.

Will it not evidently appear from the ſpirit of theſe decrees which doomed our property to deſtruction, that France had moſt ſhamefully violated the laws of nations and repealed at once her treaty of friendſhip with the United States? There was not perhaps, a neutral nation in the world, at that time, who could have been ſubjected to more real injury than the United States, under the rigor of thoſe decrees. The neutral powers of Denmark, Sweeden and the Hanſe Towns had not half the dangers to incur or half the property to riſque, that the United States expoſed to the dangers of the ſea. Each of thoſe powers, it is certain, had conſiderable commerce with the belligerent nations; but the trade which America then carried on to England and Holland, was of ſuperior value to that of the Northern powers who had obſerved a neutrality.

But theſe decrees conſtitute one of thoſe remarkable inſtances of encroachment on the laws of nations, and on the friendly diſpoſition of America, for which France has long been eminently diſtinguiſhed, and which every diplomatic elucidation has been inadequate to defend. She has ſtrained every political nerve to juſtify conduct which honor forbid, which a free nation ought to bluſh to acknowledge, and which the ſpirit of the revolution could never have anticipated.

TIMOLEON.

[To be continued.]

* It was not till after the taking of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, by the Engliſh, that the Regency of Algiers could be compelled to obſerve its treaties with that nation. Since that event, England is the only nation on earth to whoſe flag a defference is paid by the pirates of Africa.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living in the ſtate of Tenneſſee, Grainger county, Racoon valley, on the north fork of Bull run, the 25th of May laſt, a black horſe, branded thus 3B, on the near ſhoulder—a little white ſpot on the near thigh, appears as if it was occaſioned by the cork of a horſe-ſhoe—he is nearly ſixteen hands high—ſix years old next ſpring—with a ſwab tail. Any perſon delivering ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars to any perſon who will give information where he can be got.

JOHN SALLEY.

November 11th, 1798. 12t

STATE OF KENTUCKY
Lexington Diſtrict Court:
October term, 1798.

Robert Johnſon, complainant,
AGAINST
Francis Boykin, George Lankfort, William Miller, David Barrow, Thomas Jordan, Robert Jordan, Francis Marſhall Boykin, and Boykin, heirs and repreſentatives of Robert Marſhall deceaſed, John Lawrence and Sally Lawrence, heirs of John Lawrence dec. and Joſiah Parker, adminiſtrator of William Davis, dec. defendants,

In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance herein, agreeable to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and anſwer the complainant's bill: that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, publiſhed ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, at the door of the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe in Lexington, and a copy poſted up at the door of the court-houſe in the county of Fayette.

A Copy. Teſte,
Thos Bodley, Clk.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Lexington Diſtrict Court;
October term, 1798.

Henry Purviance, complainant,
AGAINST
Robert Morris and John Nicholſon, defendants,

In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate—on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and anſwer the complainant's bill: that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, that another be publiſhed ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, at the door of the Preſbyterian meeting houſe, in the town of Lexington, and at the door of the court-houſe of Fayette county.

A Copy. Teſte,
Thos. Bodley, Clk.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Lexington Diſtrict Court;
October term, 1798.

John Kay, complainant,
AGAINST
Benjamin Fiſher, defendant,

In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate—on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and anſwer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, publiſhed ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice at the door of the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, and a copy poſted up at the door of the court-houſe in the county of Fayette.

A copy. Teſte,
Thos. Bodley, Clk.

JOHN JORDAN, JUN.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE QUANTITY OF MADEIRA, SHERRY, LISBON, & PORT, WINES.

ALSO,

SPIRITS AND BRANDY.

Of a ſuperior quality, which he purpoſes ſelling very low for Caſh.

JUST PUBLISHED,
The Kentucky Almanac,
For the year of our Lord 1799

...y the United States.

THURSDAY, December 6.

The speaker informed the house, that the clerk had waited on the Senate, but a sufficient number had not assembled to form a quorum; but as there were Senators enough in town for that purpose, they had been sent for.

Soon after, a message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis their secretary, purporting, that a quorum had assembled, and proceeded to business, and that they had elected the honorable John Lawrence, their president pro tem. during the absence of the Vice-President.

On motion of Mr. Macon, a committee was appointed to wait on the President of the United States, in conjunction with one from the Senate, to notify him that a quorum of both houses had assembled, and were ready to receive any communications he might think proper to make to them.—Messrs. Dana, Venable and Harper, were appointed.

A message was received from the senate, with the appointment of Mr. Reed and Mr. Paine, on their part.

The committee having returned, Mr. Dana reported, that the president had appointed Saturday 12 o'clock, to make his communications to both houses, in the representative chamber, and that his present indisposition, was the cause of his being obliged to postpone it to that time.

The house then adjourned till Saturday.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 6.

The following is the declaration of war, by the sublime Porte against France, published yesterday:

"At the moment when the grand vizier Mahomet Pacha took possession of his station, it was his duty to be attentive to the welfare of the Ottoman Empire, and never to lose sight of the conduct of its enemies; but notwithstanding his duty, motives, of self interest engrossed the whole of his attention, and he did not provide himself with the knowledge of the hostile preparations making by the faithless French, nor did he acquaint therewith in due time the inhabitants of Egypt.

"The unfortunate tidings from that quarter came not to our imperial ears till one month after the disagreeable circumstances happened which have increased our sorrow and uneasiness to such a degree that (we take God to witness) our tears flowed, & we were deprived of sleep and tranquility.

"Wherefore we have judged it proper to dismiss the said Mehomet Pacha from the station of grand vizier; and have named in his stead Jussof Pacha, governor of Erzerum; and until his arrival, we nominate you, Mustapha Bay, to fill his station.

"And as it becomes the duty of all the faithful to make war against those infidels, the French, and as it is the unalienable duty of our imperial person to deliver these blessed and holy countries from their perfidious hands and to take vengeance for those injuries done by them to the Musselman; so no delay can be suffered until the arrival of the new created vizier; but the strongest measures are to be taken to oppose and attack them both by sea and land.

"Wherefore, consulting the wisdom of the most learned in our law, the ministers and chiefs of our subjects and in a full confidence in God and his Prophet, you are to execute the most efficacious measures to deliver the province of Egypt from the hand of the French.

"You are to announce to the true believers in the said country, that we are at war with France; and by day and night you are to use the most effectual measures to take vengeance on them. You are also to be careful to watch and to secure the other Mahometan provinces, and our frontiers, against the attacks and iniquities of the enemy; and for this purpose, to secure every harbour and place with necessary strength, troops, and war materials.

"Also, on the same principles, you are to employ all your zeal and attention, to provide the subjects of this our imperial residence with the necessary provisions;—And in the whole to watch for the concern of every individual; until the new grand vizier shall arrive.

"We will be attentive to your conduct; and may the Almighty God, with his Godly grace, support our undertaking and make us prosperous in the defence of our cause."

"SELIM."

LONDON, October 2.

The Brest fleet is certainly at sea, in considerable force—government received intimation of the fact on Saturday, and letters from Falmouth, received this morning, state, that the American ship, Mount Vernon, capt. Merrick, from Baltimore, has arrived there, the master of which, reports, that on Wednesday last, about 20 leagues west of the Scilly islands, he fell in with the Clyde, Mermaid, Ambuscade, and Stag frigates, when a boat from one of them boarded him, and informed him, that on the preceeding day, they had fallen in with nine sail of French men of war, with troops on board, which they supposed to be destined for Ireland.—The frigates dispatched a cutter to seek Lord Bridport's fleet, and were steering for Ireland, with the wind at East.

The government account of the above force, makes it consist of two sail of the line, and nine frigates, and some apprehensions are entertained that their destination is not Ireland, but the West Indies—we will however hope that lord Bridport will be able to fall in with them. He sailed from Torbay on Wednesday last.

A report was yesterday in circulation, but we know not how originating, that Barras has been assassinated in Paris.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, November 15.
For the MARYLAND HERALD.

MR. GRIEVES,

THE following extract of a circular letter from the congress to their constituents in 1779 draughted at their desire by Mr. John Jay, is now republished for the better information, consideration, and edification, of that numerous body of American citizens, who entertain *favorable* opinions of George the Third, the *stability* of his kingdom, and *the virtue* of the British nation, and their representatives. No *old whig*, it is presumed, will adventure to deny the propriety of the opinion published in said circular letter: If however, I should be mistaken in my calculation on this point, and an *old whig* should *peradventure* be found to do it, all I shall observe will be, that *however safe* such conduct may be *in this day*, it would *unquestionably* have been *highly dangerous twenty Summers ago*; but alas! shall it be said? "Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis;" "*the times are changed, and so are we*;" Forbid it Heaven!

"We are contending (said the congress) against a kingdom *crumbling "to pieces*, a nation without *public virtue*, and a people, *sold* and *betrayed* "by their *own representatives*; against "*a prince* governed by his passions, and "*a ministry* without consistency, or "wisdom; against armies half paid, "and generals half trusted; against a "government *equal only* to plans of "*plunder conflagration* and *murder*; "a government *noted* for its violation "of the rights of *religion, justice humanity*, and *mankind*, and *revolting "from the protection of Providence*."—

"*A pretty picture this—pray Ladies and Gentlemen, how do ye like it?*"

If the above sentiments were justified by facts in that eventful day, in the name of common sense, *what events* have happened *since*, to warrant *that gross partiality*, which is displayed *by too many Americans* at this moment for the British government? If the republic of France *is* the *Scylla*, the government of Great-Britain *is* the *Charibdis* of the *present* day; as we have dissolved all connexion with *the one, policy* calls on us with *trumpet like voice, not* to form *any* connexion *with the other*. It is verily believed that an alliance *offensive* and *defensive* between the *most free and enlightened nation in the world*, and *Great Britain*, is in contemplation of *certain characters*—Let the people *look well to the consequences* of such a *dangerous* measure, the *Steel Trap* of Britain is already set: avoid it, *Oh! avoid it* my fellow citizens, or *the fair republican government of these United States will be irretrievably ruined*.

FOURTH of JULY, 1776.
Washington county, Nov. 10, 1798.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.

Capt. Adams, arrived at New-York, on the 30th November, from Gibraltar, brings verbal information that the Algerines have declared war against the Greeks, and that Great Britain had declared war against all the powers in alliance with France.

A letter from Hamburg of the 25th September, contains the following passage:—"I learn this moment, that gen. Kosciusko has been arrested here, at the request of a foreign court."

December 7.

A gentleman who arrived in town last evening, informs, that on Wednesday, at Georgetown (D. S.) he saw col. Hall, just from Lewistown, with information that a pilot boat had gone in there the day before, after having put a pilot on board a French frigate, from France, bound to Philadelphia, with dispaches from the Executive Directory, to the United States.

Lexington, January 9.

An Act concerning PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENTS.

Approved December 22, 1798.

WHEREAS, several laws direct certain advertisements of a public nature, to be published in the Kentucky Gazette and Herald only; for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the general assembly, That all advertisement of a public nature, which shall be published in the Mirror, or Palladium, or Guardian of Freedom, or Kentucky Telegraphe, after the passage of this act, shall be as good and valid, in law, as if they had been published in the Kentucky Gazette or Herld; Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

We understand that the perpetrators of the robbery and murder mentioned in our last, have been overtaken, and were to be tried by a called court in Lincoln county, on Saturday last. We have since heard that they are confined in prison at Danville, we suppose sent to further trial. Their names, we have not yet heard.

To the inhabitants of the county of Fayette, in the state of Kentucky.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE received a very kind address, subscribed with the names of a long list of your respectable inhabitants, expressive of very patriotic sentiments and the most virtuous resolutions.

These decided appearances from Kentucky, of respect to the union, affection for its government, and determination to defend it against all its enemies, will be received with joy in every part of the United States. It could not be otherwise. The inhabitants of Kentucky have American blood in their veins, and are as essentially interested in the union as any state in it.

JOHN ADAMS.
Philadelphia, December 3d, 1798.

"Observations on Judge Addison's charge to the grand jury, on the liberty of the press," is received, and will appear in our next.

At an election held at the court-house on Saturday last for trustees of this town for the present year, the following gentlemen were elected:

ROBERT PATTERSON, ALEXANDER PARKER, GEORGE TEGARDEN, CORNELIUS BEATTY, ANDREW M'CALLA, THOMAS JANUARY, and SAMUEL POSTLETHWAIT.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Mercer county, near Todd's ferry, one black horse six or seven years old, fifteen hands high, shod all round, a few white hairs in his forehead, no brand perceivable, appraised to 30l.

EDWARD DARNEBY,

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Clarke, on the 19th of February 1799, at the Mouth of Copperas creek, known generally by the name of Brush creek, on Red river, in said county, to establish the beginnings and certain calls of two entries made in my own name, one for 500 acres beginning at a tord on Red river, about half a mile above Copperas creek, the other for 200 acres, beginning 20 poles below the mouth of said creek, on said river, then and there to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

STEPHEN COLLINS.

A YOUNG SINGLE MAN

WHO is well acquainted with managing a farm, attending a flock of horses and cattle, and the care of a number of hands, will meet with employ. None need apply who can't come well recommended.

ROBERT BARR.
January 1st, 1799. tf

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, on the 18th of February 1799, at a noted place known by the name of Fife lick, on Red river, in said county, to establish the beginning and certain calls in an entry of 400 acres of land, in the name of Joel Collins, then and there to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

STEPHEN COLLINS.

January 3d, 1799.

THOMAS REED,
COPPER & TIN SMITH;

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business opposite Mr. Bradfords Printing-Office, on Main street; where he will be happy to serve any person who will please to favor him with their custom.

Lexington, January 7, 1799.

*** An active lad, of about fourteen years of age, and of good character, will be taken apprentice.

A CAUTION.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to John Emerson, of Green town, for 300l. dated the 20th day of December, 1797, one half payable on the 20th day of last March and the other half on the 20th day of last November, with a credit on the bond for different payments to the amount of 166l. 12s; as the balance due on the said bond is attached in my hands.

SAMUEL COOPER.

December 31, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Bethel meeting house, a brown horse, 7 years old, 14 and a half hands high, a small star in his forehead, some saddle marks, a small bell on with a leather strop and buckle; appraised to 18l.

HUGH MULDROUGH.
October 17. †

FAYETTE COUNTY,

Court of Quarter Sessions, November, 1798.

John Lucke, complainant,
AGAINST
George Kyger, defendant,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant; that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and some sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county.

A copy, Teste
LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

FAYETTE COUNTY,

November court of Quarter sessions, 1798.

Percival Butler complainant.
AGAINST
James Wilkinson, John Fowler and James Blair, defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Wilkinson, not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant, that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house of this county.

(A Copy.) Teste.
LEVI TODD, Clk. F. C.

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred and twenty-four acres of LAND, lying on the Main branch of Licking, patented and surveyed in the year 1788—the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at Capt. William Allen's, Lexington. Produce will be taken in payment.

tf ROBERT BRADLEY.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office Lexington, which, if not taken out in three months, will be returned to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

A—Casper Adams, Lexington. Nathaniel Ashby, do. Geo. Adams, do. Samuel Ayres, do. Elisha Allen, on the waters Hickman, near Lexington. Mrs. Allen, Lexington. Capt. William Allen, do. Burden Ashton, do.

B—Monsieur De Barstrop, Lexington. John Breckenridge, do. William Bryant, near do. John Blanton, do. Robert Brooks, Georgetown. Henry Brock, near Lexington. Robert Boggs, near do. Capt. John Bell, South Elkhorn. Mr. Bowls, Georgetown. Joseph Ballenger, between Lexington and Danville.

C—Geo. Clark, Lexington. Jacob Claar, do. James Colquhoun, do.

D—Reasen Davidge, care of dr. Ridgley, Lexington. Dr. Amasa Delano, Mount-Sterling, K. Elizabeth Dent, Lexington.

F—Walter Fenwick, at mr. Cox's Lexington. Joseph Fenwick, do. do. Dr. Charles Freeman Lexington. Dr. James C. Freeman, do. Henry W. S. Field, near do.

G—Saml. Greenup, near Lexington. Mrs. Gray, near do. Thomas Glasgow, Kentucky. James Gay, Stoner, Clarke county. Col. John Grant, Lexington. John Graham, near do.

H—George Hamilton Lexington. Thomas Henderson, Sran's station, near do. Alexander Hall Lexington. James G. Hunter, care of John Jordan, do. John Hollingsworth, Lexington. John Hawkins, clerk of Scott county Adam Houfe, Harrison county. William Hamilton, near Lexington. Samuel Henderson, ditto. Lewis Hiatt, Woodford.

I—Thomas Irvin, near Lexington. Robert Johnson, near Georgetown. Capt. Benjamin Johnson, Scott county, care of Geo. M. Johnson, Lexington. Francis Jones Lexington.

K—Rev'd. Saml. Keen jun. at dr. Keen's, near Georgetown. John Kennerburg, Fayette county, K. John Kent, care of maj Bedinger, lower Blue licks. David Kilgour, lower Blue licks. Maj. Joseph Kennedy, Madison county. Michael or William Kenning, care of Samuel Campbell, Lexington.

L—James Lowery, Lexington. John Leyburn, merchant, do. Samuel Lowery, do. Samuel or William Logan, near do. Capt. Charles Lewis, do. Jacob Leteith, care of George Adams, do. James Lemon, Georgetown.

M—James W'Keehen, near Lexington. Humphrey Marshall, Fayette. Col Thomas Marshall, Woodford county. William Mafon, living at mr. Carman's Georgetown. William Mellegin, care of the revd. mr. Rankin, Lexington. James M'Coun, Lexington. John M'Nair, do. Thomas M'Clain, do. Wm. M'Cammant do. James M'Golgil, care of Captain Purdie, Springfield. Martha Martin, Kentucky. Stephen Miller, near Millersburg. Adam Boyd M'Cordie, near Lexington. Col. Wm. M'Kee, Gilbert creek, Lincoln county. Peter Marther, Clarke county.

N—Thomas Newberry, Lexington. Thos. Neven do.

O—Waller Overton, near Lexington.

P—Col. Robert Patterson, Lexington. Asa Pauley, living at mr. Alexander's, Woodford county. Rev. mr. David Prodfit care of rev. Rankin, Lexington. John Philips, Bourbon county, Cane ridge, Elkhorn.

Q—Tunhall Quarles, Woodford county.

R—John Harris, Lexington, George Robertson jun. near do. George Roberson fen. do. do. Stephen Riddle Woodford county. John Rattcliff, from Virginia, Lexington. Capt. George Robards, near Lexington. James Richardson, Kentucky. John Roberson, Lexington. Daniel Rasher, do. George Ramsey, Black's old ftation.

S—Lieut. William P. Smith, Lexington. William Scott, do. Frederick Shivel, do. John Smith do. Amelia Smith, do. John A. Scetler, do. William Spotswood, care of John Scott, do. John Stout, Fayette county. William Sanders, Clarke county, Grafly lick. Samuel and John Scott, Kentucky. William Sanderson, care of John M'Nair, Lexington. Oswell Smith, faddle tree maker, near do. Anthony Souland, care of John Watkins.

T—Charles Tatham, Lexington. Matthew Tomb, care of John Mansfield do. John Thornton jun. do. John A. Tharp, K. Jabez M. Tepton, care of Green Clay, Madifon county. Henry Turpin, Garrard county. Benjamin Turmin, near Winchester, Clarke county. John Pedlock, Madifon county.

V—Vanpraddelles, Lexington. John Vance, near do.

W—George Weigart, Lexington. Dr. John Watkins, do. James Watfon, do. Matthew Wiggins, do. John Williamfon, do. Aaron Woodroof, do. Col. Benj. Wailey, Fayette county. Robert Wilfon near, Lexington, George Wilfon, do. do. Thomas Wilfon Garrard county. William Weible, near Lexington. Richard Wade, Madifon county. William Ward, Scott county

JOHN W. HUNT P. M.

Janury 1ft, 1799.

NOTICE.

THOSE gentlemen who have fubfcribed for, and all others who may incline to purchafe THE KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, published by S. WILSON, may be furnished at Mr. *Bradford's Printing-Office in Lexington*, Mr. *H. Brent's* ftore in *Paris*, and by the fubfcriber in Clarke county.

S. WILSON.

January 1, 1799.

A TAVERN.

THE fubfcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, hatt he has opened TAVERN at the fign of the Sheaf of Wheat, juft back of the court houfe, He is furnifhed with every neceffary which may tend to accommodate thofe who may call upon him

3tf THOMAS TIBBATTS.

Lexington, January 1ft, 1799.

N. B. Travellers can always be furnifhed with travelling biftuits, bacon hams, venifon do. dried beef, beef tongues, cheefe, &c. &c,

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington Diftrict Court;

October term, 1798.

John Wilkes Kittera, complainant,

AGAINST

Robert Morris, defendant,

In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the fatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ftate—on the motion of the complainant by his counfel, it is ordered that the faid defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and anfwer the complainant's bill: that a copy of this order be forthwith inferted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months fucceffively, that another be published fome Sunday immediately after divine fervice at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-houfe in Lexington, and the door of the court-houfe in the county of Fayette.

A Copy. Teffe,

Thos. Bodley, Clk.

NOTICE

THAT the fubfcriber refpectfully informs the gentlement merchants, and traders to New-Orleans, &c. that he intends carrying on the bufinefs of BOAT BUILDING, the enfuing winter, at or near the mouth of Silver creek, on the Kentucky river—and as he intends to keep a number of hands employed in that bufinefs, hopes to be able to fupply his friends with any number of boats that may be wanting, on fhort notice. Cafh Merchandize, Tobacco, Whifkey, Pork, Beef-Cattle and Corn, will be received in payment.

tf JOSIAS BULLOCK.

14 Ready Money

GIVEN FOR GOOD CLEAN

MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,

Delivered at my Mill, three miles below Lexington.

THOMAS LEWIS.

September 29th, 1798. tf.

CASH & MERCHANDIZE

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FOR

2 TOBACCO.

All thofe indebted to him are requefted to make immediate payment.

JAMES WIER.

December 25th, 1798. tf

2 *FOR SALE,*

THREE PAIR OF

French-Bur Mill Stones.

WELL cleaned Merchantable Hemp, Tobacco or Superfine flour, will be received in payment.

THOMAS HART.

1ft January, 1799. tf

N. B. A quantity of HEMP is wanting, for which, Nails, Iron or any kind of Merchandize, will be given—or Cafh, payable in fix months from the delivery.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the feveral perfons in the ftate of Kentucky, who are indebted to Meff. JOHN FIELD & SON, merchants in Philadelphia, to call on the fubfcriber and fettle their refpective debts—and they are hereby forewarned from making any payments to Charles W. Jones, the former collector for Field and Son, as all powers heretofore given him, are revoked and no payment made to him after this date, will be allowed, the fubfcriber being now the only legally authorized agent.

3f THOMAS TODD.

Frankfort, December 26th, 1798.

IN the year 1792, February 19th, a certain John Dougherty, of this ftate, entered into an agreement with col. William Fontaine, of Hanover county, and ftate of Virginia, for the purchafe of 1000 acres of land adjoining that of Fontleroy's heirs, on Pogue's creek, in the diftrict fet apart for the officers and foldiers of the continental line, the aforefaid tract was furveyed for John B. Johnfton, and affigned to faid Fontaine, in whofe name the patent iffued.

Dougherty, at the time of contracting for the land, paid a fmall part of the purchafe money and received from Fontaine the plart and patent, he has failed to comply with his agreement. I do now call upon him or any perfon or perfons legally authorized to come forward to me, at Lexington, immediately, where, if the agreement is fulfilled I am ready, and am fully authorized to convey Fontaine's title to the faid land.

WILLIAM DARNEY jun.

agent for William Fontaine.

Lexington, January 1ft, 1799.

TAKEN up by the fubfcriber, living on Rofe creek, Warren county, a brown mare, fifteen hands high, four year old, with a ftar in her forehead, neither dock nor brand perceivable, a natural trotter, appraifed to 20l.

HUGH MCGARY.

November 19th, 1798. ‡

LOST,

BETWEEN this place and maj. Threfhly's, about 7 miles on the Woodford road, a large bundle of papers rolled up in a fheet of parchment, which can be of ufe to no other perfon except the lofer. The finder can be at no lofs to whom they be belong, as the contents will point to the owner. If delivered to the printer hereof a handfome reward will be paid by the fubfcriber.

THOMAS CARNEAL.

Lexington, 28th December, 1798.

2 *PARIS DISTRICT,*

October term, 1798.

Edward Worthington, complainant,

againit

Daniel Callaghan, John Tittle, Hugh Miller, and Benjamin Harrifon defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Daniel Callaghan not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of aflembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the fatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counfel, it is ordered that the faid defendant do appear here on the third day of the next term, and anfwer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inferted in the Kentucky Gazette two months fucceffively, another poited at the court-houfe door of Bourbon county, and publifhed at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting houfe in Paris, fome Sunday immediately after divine fervice.

¶ (A Copy.) THOMAS ARNOLD, Clk.

TAKEN up the fubfcriber living on Lulbulgrud, in Montgomery county, a dark bay mare, judged to be ten years old, branded on the buttock and fhoulder C, with a ftar and fnip, three feet white, appraifed to 25l.

Alfo a dark bay ftud horfe, judged to be two years old laft fpring, with a few grey hairs in his forehead, and fnip on the nofe, no brand perceivable, appraifed to 13l 10s.

BERRY STRANGE.

November 10th, 1798. ‡

I WISH to inform my cuftomers, and the public in general, that I have moved my fulling mill to a much better ftream, and that I expect great difpatch will be made in the bufinefs;—and that Mr. Burnit will attend at Mr Innis B. Brent's tavern, in Lexington, the firft day of every court, to receiveand deliver cloth.

ELIJAH CRAIG.

January 1ft, 1799. 5t

TAKEN up by the fubfcriber, living near Todds ferry, Mercer county, a bay horfe, feven years old, fourteen hands high, two white feet, on the near fide, trotts, a fmall ftar, appraifed to 15l.

WILLIAM M'KEE.

October 23, 1798. 2w‡

TAKEN up by the fubfcriber, on Clear creek, near Mr. Wilkinfe's mill, Woodford county, a bay horfe, about fifteen hands high, about eight years old, no brand perceivable, appraifed to 18l. 10s.

‡ FRANCIS LEA.

THE fubfcriber earneftly requefts all perfons indebted to him, either by bond, note, or book account, to make payment on or before the 1ft day of January next,— Thofe who fail to comply with this notice, may be aflured that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOHN M. BOGGS.

December 9th, 1798.

JOHN JORDAN jun.

HAS juft arrived from Philadelphia with a LARGE and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE;

Which he is now opening and will fell whole fale, on moderate terms.

Lexington, February 18th, 1798.

Opening For Sale.

By the fubfcribers in Main ftreet (next door to Mr. Stewart's Printing Office) an elegant aflortment of

Britifh and India Muflins,

Of all defcriptions;

WITH a variety of other articles—amongft which are broad and fine cloths, caffimeres, printed callicoes, chintz, and printed fhawls; filk and cotton bandanoes; beft Scotch fhread, mens' cotton ftockings, fine white tapes, cambrics and lawns, 5-4. 6-4. 7-4. 8-4. and 8 by 10 qr. diaper & damafk table cloths; bed ticking, white and brown linens, cotton counterpanes, pulicat handkerchiefs, India and coloured nankins; hats aflorted, needles, ivory and horn combs; Madeira and brandy by the quarter cafk; loaf and mufcovado fugars, tea, coffee, chocolate, &c. &c. with an aflortment of Hopkins's new invented razor ftrops and compofition—Which will be fold on the loweft terms for cafh or approved notes.

GARDNER & BOARDMAN.

Lexington, October 29, 1798. tf

An act for calling a CONVENTION.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the general aflembly*, That the qualified electors within this ftate, in the year 1799, fhall, at the fame time and place, in voting for members to the general aflembly, vote for members to repreſent them in the convention, for the purpofe hereafter directed; and the fheriffs of the feveral counties and judges holding elections, fhall in receiving votes, keeping the polls and making their returns for members to the convention, act agreeably to the law entitled "an act concerning elections," and fhall be fubject to the fame penalties as are inflicted by the recited act, for neglect in fimilar cafes. The convention fo called fhall fit with open doors, and the citizens of this commonwealth be permitted to attend and hear the debates.

§ 2 There fhall be elected in each county within this ftate the fame number of repreſentatives to the convention as they fhall be then refpectively entitled to in the houſe of repreſentatives by law. And the members who fhall be to elected, fhall continue in appointment for four months from the time of the election, unleis the buſineſs before them be fooner compleated; and fhall meet in the ſtate houſe in Frankfort, on the twenty-fecond day of July, in the year aforefaid. Two thirds of the whole number of members, fhall be neceſſary to conſtitute a quorum to do buſineſs; who after appointing a preſident and other proper officers, and fixing their rules of procedure, fhall take into conſideration, the conſtitution of this ſtate, or preſent form of government, and the propriety of altering, amending or re-adopting the ſame.

§ 3. The preſident and members of the ſaid convention ſhall receive the ſame compenſation per day, and the ſame mileage and allowances for ferriage, as the members of the aſſembly; and ſhall make ſuch allowances to their officers as they may think neceſſary; and the auditor ſhall iſſue warrants on the treaſurer for payment accordingly.

§ 4. And be it further enacted, that the counties of Chriſtian and Warren ſhall at the next general election, be entitled to vote for one repreſentative, in each county, to ſerve in the next general aſſembly; and alſo in each county to repreſent them in the convention.

This act ſhall be in force from and after the firſt day of March 1799.

Dr. ESSEX,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND MAN MID WIFE,

A PUPIL of the late Dr. John Hunter of London, announces to his friends and the public, his intention of practiſing in the ſeveral departments of his profeſſion.

Lexington, Sept. 10, 1798.

N. B. Dr. Eſſex reſides in the houſe formerly occupied by mr. Seitz, at that end of the town of Lexington which leads out to Frankfort. tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has juſt returned from Philadelphia, with a large and very general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Alſo an aſſortment of *BOOKS*, conſiſting of Divinity, Law, Hiſtory, School, Muſic, Copperplate Copies, &c.

A large aſſortment of Ladies' Morocco, Stuff, Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will be ſold low for Caſh.

*** All thoſe indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are requeſted to make payment on or before the firſt day of September next.—A compliance with this requeſt will be gratefully remembered by WILL. LEAVY.

Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

FOR SALE,

ALL the lands belonging to John Cockey Owings, in this ſtate.—Alſo his ſhare in the Iron Works—for terms apply to

B. VANPRADELLES, atty. in fact for John Cockey Owings.

Juſt arrived from New-Orleans,

A quantity of high proof

JAMAICA SPIRITS;

Alſo a quantity of

BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,

Which will be ſold on low terms.—Apply to

A. HOLMES.

Lexington, May 26, 1798. tf

A number of Advertiſements are unavoidably omitted for want of room, they ſhall moſt certainly have a place in our next.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

ADVICE TO THE FAIR.

YE fair, ever blooming and gay,
Who flutter in fashion's wild train;
Oh! call each poor trifle away,
They're joys for the giddy and vain?

Ah bid not the pencil of art,
To tarnish each dimple so sleek,
Far sweeter the glow from the heart,
That sports on the innocent cheek.

Let modesty temper each charm,
Nor art prompt the languishing sigh,
Mild beauty the bosom will warm,
Contrasted it palls on the eye.

STATE of KENTUCKY.
Lexington District Court;
October term, 1798

Guy Bryan, complainant,
AGAINST
Robert Morris, and John Nicholson, defendants,

In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance herein, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearingto the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill: that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, that another be published some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house, in the town of Lexington, and another copy posted up at the door of the court-house of Fayette county.

A copy. Teste,
Thos. Bodley, Clk.

HARDIN COUNTY, (to wit:)
November, Quarter Session court, 1798.

Samuel Rice, complainant.
AGAINST,
David Barbour, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next pebruary term, and answer the complainants bill, or the same will be taken as confessed. That a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky news-papers for two months successively, and published at the door of John Vertrees's house on some Sunday immediately after the divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court house, of Hardin county.

(A Copy) Teste.
MORRIS MILES, C. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON DISTRICT COURT,
October Term 1798.

John Henry, and Milley his wife, late relict and widow of William Elliot deceased complainants.
AGAINST
James Elliot, James Stewart and Ann his wife, Robert, Peggy, William, Jane and Milley Elliot, legal representatives of William Elliot decd. defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants James Elliot and William Elliot, not having entered his appearance herein according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state, Therefore, on the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here, on the fourth day of our next March term and answer the bill of the complainants, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively—another posted at the door of the court house of Fayette county, and that this order be published some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

(A Copy.) Teste.
Tho. Bodly, Clk.

STATE of KENTUCKY.
Washington District, sct.
November term, 1798.

Cary L. Clarke, complainant,
Against
Joseph Caukling jun. and William Lloyd, Thomas Lloyd, Abigail Lloyd, Betsy Lloyd and Thomas Lloyd, heirs and representatives of Samuel P. Lloyd deceased, defendants,

In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered that the defendants appear here on the third day of our next term and answer the complainant's bill: And that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald for two months successively; another posted at the door of the court-house of Mason county: and that this order be published some Sunday, at the door of the Baptist meeting house in Washington.

A Copy Test,
FRANCIS TAYLOR, C. W. D. C.

STATE of KENTUCKY.
Washington District, sct.
November term, 1798.

Buckner Thruston complainant,
AGAINST
John Nicholson, and Robert Morris, and John Grayham, George Grayham, and Richard Grayham, infant heirs and representatives of Richard Grayham dec and Humphrey Marshall, and George Rogers Clarke, defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants John Nicholson, Robert Morris, George Grayham and Richard Grayham, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendants appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, or Herald, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court house in Mason county, and that this order be published some Sunday at the door of the Baptist meeting-house, in Washington.

A Copy. Teste,
FRANCIS TAYLOR, C. W. D. C.

STATE of KENTUCKY.
Washington District, sct.
November term, 1798.

Joseph M'Coffin & Son, complainants,
Against
Bertrand Ewell, Jesse Ewell, Leroy Ewell and Thomas Waller, defendants,

In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendants Bertrand Ewell and Jesse Ewell are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On motion of the complainants by their attorney, it is ordered, that the said defendants appear here on the third day of our next term, and answer the complainants' bill: And that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald for two months successively; another posted at the door of the court-house in Mason county; and that this order be published some Sunday at the door of the Baptist meeting house in Washington.

A Copy, Test,
FRANCIS TAYLOR, C. W. D. C.

To Be Exchanged,
A YOUNG STRONG HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN,
USED to house work, for
TWO YOUNG NEGROES, GIRLS OR BOYS.
5w. Enquire of the Printer.

WE do hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on any obligations given by us to George Pomeroy of Jefferson county, as there is sundry claims, for the land for which they were given, we will not pay the same unless compelled by law until such claims are settled.

MARGARET HEMPHILL.
MATTHEW HEMPHILL.

Bourbon county,
December 20th, 1798. 3w*

STATE of KENTUCKY.
Washington District, sct.
November term, 1798.

Guy Bryan, complainant,
AGAINST
John Nicholson, Robert Morris, George Grayham, John Grayham, Richard Grayham, Humphrey Marshall, and George Rogers Clarke, defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants, John Nicholson, Robert Morris, George Grayham, and Richard Grayham, not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing satisfactorily to the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendants appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, or Herald, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court house of Mason county, and that this order be published some Sunday at the door of the Baptist meeting-house in Washington.

A Copy. Teste,
FRANCIS TAYLOR, C.W.D.C.

STATE of KENTUCKY.
Washington District, sct.
November term, 1798.

James Lamberton, complainant,
Against
John Machir, trustee and Thomas Waring, Robert Rankins, Simon Kenton and William Koe, mortgagees, and Robert Meek and Mary his wife, James Wood and Caty his wife, John Wood and Mary his wife, and Alexander Smith and Anne his wife, heirs of Nathaniel Allen, dec. defendants,

In Chancery.

IT appearing to the court, that the order to advertize, formerly had herein, has not been published agreeably to a rule of this court, and the said defendants James Wood and Caty his wife, John Wood and Mary his wife, Alexander Smith and Anne his wife, and Mary Meek still appearing to be no inhabitants of this commonwealth and they not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court—On the motion of the complainant, by James Hughes his attorney, it is ordered, that the said defendants appear here on the third day of our next term and answer the complainant's bill: and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald for two moths successively; another posted at the door of the court house of Mason county: and that this order be published some Sunday, at the door of the Baptist meeting-house in Washington.

A copy, Test,
FRANCIS TAYLOR, C. W. D. C.

JOHN ARTHUR,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened store in the house adjoining Trotter and Scott's, opposite the Market house. He wishes to purchase a quantity of Tobacco, Hemp, Whiskey, Flour, Butter, Hoglard, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn—for which he will give cash and store goods.

Lexington, 18th December 1798.
*** He has a ten plate stove for sale. 1m

NOTICE,

ALL those indebted to the estate of Isaac Telfair decd. by bond, note book account, or otherwise are earnestly requested to come forward and settle them—likewise all those who have any demands against the said estate to bring them forward properly authenticated for settlement to William Telfair, as the debts of the decd. must be immediately paid, no indulgence can be expected.

WM. TELFAIR, Adm.
JANE TELFAIR, Adm'x.

Mouth of Dick's river,
December 1st, 1798. 3w

ALEXANDER PARKER,

HAS JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
And now opening, on Main street, opposite the court house, a very extensive

Assortment of Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hard Ware, Glass, Queens & China Ware;

which he will sell on moderate terms for Cash.

Lexington, Sept. 24, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ON Saturday night the 17thof November last, as I was riding along with a certain James Baldridge of Tennessee state, the said Baldridge thurst his hand into my pocket, and forcibly took from thence a note for eleven pounds and upwards and also some other papers, the note he took was on himself, he also took with him a note of nine pounds which I gave to Thomas Fowler of Tennessee state, which note I paid to the said Baldridge as agent for Fowler by his promissing to give the note to me as soon as he rode to my house, any person who will take the said James Baldridge and bring him to me in Montgomery county, on Hinkston, or secure him in the jail of the said county, shall have the above reward paid by me.

3w* HENRY PEYTON.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

HAS removed his Store to the house adjoining the sign of the Buffaloe, kept by John M'Nair—where he has opened a very handsome assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching Season.

He has also for sale, a quantity of

RED-CLOVER SEED,

Of this year's produce and the growth of Kentucky—a large quantity of

SALT, IRON & CASTINGS,

Assorted.—But,

LISTEN!

THOSE indebted to him, must pay off their respective balances on or before the 1st of February.

December 21, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, are requested to make immediate payment to James Hughes, attorney at law, who is authorised to collect the debts due to me, and from the collections to make payment to my creditors.

MELCHOR MYERS, Butcher.
Lexington, December 23d, 1798.

As the creditors of Melchor Myers are very pressing, and some of them have obtained judgments, no indulgence can be given to those of his debtors, who do not immediately make partial payments at least. I wish all his creditors to furnish me with their accounts, in order to enable me to apportion the money I may receive.

JAMES HUGHES.
Lexington, December 23d, 1798. 5w

Woodford county, December 22d, 1798.

THE partnership of Crittenden and Turpin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, those having any demands against the same, are desired to come forward and have them adjusted, and those indebted to make immediate payment to John Crittenden in whose care the books and papers will be left during the absence of Thomas Turpin; those who do not pay their respective balances before the first of February may expect suits to be commenced against them.

JOHN CRITTENDEN.
THOMAS TURPIN.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST on the 12th instant, between Young's mill, and my house, seven miles from Lexington, near the Hickman road, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, with a number of papers of importance to me, but of no account to any other person than I know of; together with a bond given by Robert Roles to the subscriber, for the sum of £44. dated 1796, and a judgment obtained in Culpeper court, Virginia, against a Thomas Jones, for the sum of £50. and costs in my favor: with a number of other bonds and accounts too tedious to mention. Any person giving information so that I get it, shall receive the above reward by me.

JAMES OWENS.
Dec. 24, 1798. 4tf

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Fayette county, on Cane run a bay mare, one year old last spring, about thirteen hands high, a blaze in her face, no brand perceivable, a natural trotter, appraised to 61.

RANDOLPH HALEY.

WANTED,
A quantity of good clean
ASHES.
Delivered at Mr. A. F. Saugrain's, Lexington.
JAMES M'COUN.